



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HAWAII.

Record of Plague Infection.

The last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910. The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, December 17, 1910; 2 fatal cases were reported January 31, 1911, and 1 fatal case was reported April 19.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa February 2, 1911. A plague-infected rat was found at Hilo during the week ended June 10, 1911.

Chief Quarantine Officer Ramus reports, May 27 and June 5 and 12:

HONOLULU.

	Week ended May 27.	Week ended June 3.	Week ended June 10.
Total rats and mongoose taken.....	888	673	812
Rats trapped.....	872	645	785
Mongoose trapped.....	16	2	20
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....		26	7
Examined bacteriologically.....	732	568	695
Classification of rats trapped:			
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	67	62	50
<i>Mus musculus</i>	286	209	286
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	102	53	78
<i>Mus rattus</i>	417	321	371
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,720	1,720	1,720
Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:			
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>		6	
<i>Mus rattus</i>		20	7

INDIA.

CALCUTTA—Cholera, Plague, and Smallpox.

Acting Asst. Surg. Allan reports June 1:

During the week ended May 13 there were reported at Calcutta 46 deaths from cholera, 94 from plague, and 1 from smallpox; in all Bengal, 945 cases of plague with 834 deaths; in all India, 24,304 cases of plague with 21,249 deaths.

ITALY.

Cholera.

Naples.—There were officially reported in the city of Naples 51 cases of cholera with 16 deaths from June 22 to 26.

Palermo.—Reports of the status of cholera are to the effect that from June 11 to 25 there were 300 deaths in Palermo from this disease and that between June 25 and July 1 there were approximately 25 deaths daily.

The United States quarantine regulations are being enforced for ships clearing for the United States.

JAPAN.

KOBE—Destruction of Rats on Lighters.

Acting Asst. Surg. Moore reports May 26:

During the week ended May 21 more than 200 dead rats were found in the lighters after fumigation. The presence of rats in lighters is a source of danger of rats being conveyed onto ships in cargo. A systematic and thorough disinfection of lighters at intervals would seem to be necessary to eliminate this danger.